

# SPORTS

## THREE RECORDS IN ONE HEAT

Three world records have been set in a pursuit cycling heat at the Tiblial track by the Muscovites, Alexander Ramanov and Alexander Shopin. They improved almost by two minutes their previous result — 1 hr 11 min 46.529 sec for 100 km race.

The 50 km record was improved to 35 min 35.248 sec and 83.872 km were covered in the one-hour race.

## Players of the year

The presidium of the USSR ice-hockey federation has selected the best players of the year—goalie Vladimir Tarasov, defenseman Vyacheslav Fetisov and Alexei Kasatonov and attackers Nikolai Drozdatsky, Sergei Mekerov and Vladimir Krutov (all CAC).

## CHESS GRANDS GETTING READY

Three-time world chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the USSR won two recent successful international tournaments, first a tournament in Oslo commencing the centenary of the local chess club and the latest one in London which drew 14 elite Grandmasters.

Karpov again showed class in this formidable company, scoring six wins, drawing six games and losing only one to Eugene Torre — and he won in grand style. Unlike his younger competitor and crown challenger Gari Kasparov the champion is warming up for his title defense by playing in big tournaments. Their match will get under way in the USSR on September 10.

In Tiblial many-time world champion Nona Gaprindashvili won an international tournament, the biggest in women's chess history, attended by practically all the world's top players, with the only exception of Soviet Grandmaster Irina Levitina and Lidiya Semyonova. Levitina will challenge the present world title holder Maya Chiburdanidze in a match which will also start off in the USSR on September 10.

Viktor BABIKIN, chess observer

## PEACE RACE: EXCITEMENT BUILDS UP

The 37th Peace Race, which got off the ground in Berlin on May 11, has now crossed the GDR and entered Czechoslovakia.

The hosts set the pace in the first stage across the GDR, particularly so their leaders, world champion Uwe Raab and 1982 Race winner Olaf Ludwig. It seemed that the GDR was again set to dominate the event, but the fourth stage (from Zwettau to GDR) to the Czechoslovak town of Most (176 km) turned the tide.

Eager to regain the ground they lost in the Race in the past two years, the Soviet team sprang into action. Pyotr Ugrumov who won the prototype on May 8, together with Olympic champion Sergei Sukhoruchenkov and noted Bulgarian racer Nencho Stalov broke away from the bunch and kept their advantage to the last. Stalov was the first finisher, a second ahead of Ugrumov, and Sukhoruchenkov was third. Thus the USSR regained the team lead, while Stalov leads the individual scoring ahead of Ugrumov and Ludwig.

There is a continuous turnover of leaders in this most exciting race attended by over a hundred racers from 18 countries. The odds are the Race will be dominated by the cyclists who did well in the two individual start time trials — Stalov, Ugrumov, Ludwig (he won the 26 km trial), Raab and Sukhoruchenkov.

The Race is winding up on May 21 in Warsaw.

## Bulgarian climbers on Mount Everest

Four Bulgarian climbers—Ivan Vychov, Metody Savov, Kiril Doskov and Nikolai Petrov—have added their names to the list of the conquerors of this planet's highest summit—Mount Everest (8,848 m above the sea level).

The attention from the side of Nepal was performed by the 37-year-old Vychov and Savov. Having climbed the western ridge, they spent 23 minutes there and went down the southeastern slope. Doskov and Petrov followed them along the track.



## Kindergarten athletes

The kindergarten teachers of the Khar'kov engine-building association, Sarp 1 Molot is the Ukraine, have been awarded a second-degree diploma of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements for excellent development of sports among their children. The kindergarten has been awarded also two Exhibition medals: a silver one for their experience in upbringing pre-schoolers, and a bronze one for their methodology of teaching pre-schoolers to swim.

Six-year-old kindergarteners perform now in the swimming pool as well as first-grade teenagers. Not that the teachers aim for high athletic results. They come naturally. Swimming begins before the kids are three in an eight-meter-long pool built in the kindergarten. It was constructed by the children's parents with money and materials provided by the plant. The little ones enjoy the merry games in the water that the swimming instructor arranges for them. He



teaches the older ones the correct technique: breast stroke, crawl and butterfly. Children swim in the pool all year round. During the winter they are also given games and basketball. In the summer the kindergarten's mini-stadium comes to the fore: opportunities for track-and-field, football, volleyball. The strongest boys handle... just over one kilogramme when assembling the real 32 kilogramme athletes. The parents almost stopped taking their children to the pool. Children grow up strong and are given to colds.

To the photos: the strong Sarp 1 Molot Kindergarten championship in water sports.

## A soccer tournament in France over

The traditional international soccer "Tournament of Hopes" (for teenage teams) held in Toulon, France, has been won by the French. The heated final match with the USSR was drawn 1-1, the result remaining unaltered after the additional time. Penalties followed resulting in the 4-3 outcome in favour of the home team.

## FIBA decides not to hold congress in Los Angeles

The organizers of this year's Summer Olympics at Los Angeles have managed to add yet another detail to the sorry story of their Olympic "hospitality". The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) has joined the ranks of those international organizations who, though traditionally holding congresses during the Summer

Olympics, have been forced to give up the idea of meeting in Los Angeles, the AP news agency reports. Seeking a safer profile, the holders of this year's Summer Olympics are acting as shanks demanding exorbitant prices for everything from hotel rooms to communications. They are also charging for services which during the previous Olympics were given free.

## Menotti goes

Noted Argentine specialist Menotti, now in Spain, has been asked to resign his post as artistic director of the opera company in Buenos Aires. Over his two seasons as director, the company has won a national title. Menotti lost the national cup to the national champion Atletico, which prompted his resignation to go.

## Suleimanov going strong

Bulgarian weightlifter Suleimanov (under 55 kg) has set three world records in an international tournament in Varna. He snatched 125 kg and jerked 170 kg to total 295 kg. All the three previous world records also belonged to him.

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## SOVIET INITIATIVE SUPPORTED

Stockholm. The Soviet document introduced here on May 8 for the consideration of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament to Europe reflects realistic and objective approach to solving the tasks of the Stockholm forum.

The GDR delegation gives full support to the document, said the head of the delegation Ambassador Buring. The Soviet proposals are aimed at achieving a positive turn to the East-West relations. Of particular importance are the large-scale political measures including the refusal by the nuclear states extending the conference to make first use of nuclear weapons, and so is the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and mal-

(Continued on page 2)

## USSR-UNIDO: AGREEMENT SIGNED

Vienna. At the UN International Centre here an agreement was signed on cooperation between the USSR and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in industrial planning. It provides for a long-term programme of transfer of the experience gained by the socialist countries in this field.

According to the agreement, developing countries will be receiving Soviet experts who will help them in elaborating national plans of industrial development. The agreement planned for the period of 1984-87 also stipulates for seminars and symposia for developing countries' industrial managers who will borrow the experience of state planning to the USSR and other socialist countries.

Addressing the signing ceremony, A. Khana, Executive Director of UNIDO, stressed the importance of the agreement for the developing countries. It points out to the great role that the USSR attributes to UNIDO in the matter of stepped-up industrialization of the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.



During a children's demonstration for peace that was held in central Beirut, the Israeli invaders provoked a shooting in the neighbourhood. 19 people were killed and dozens wounded.

## Crime in Ain el Hilwe

Beirut. The Israeli invaders marked with another crime the first anniversary of the so-called May 17 agreement thrust upon Lebanon by Washington and Tel Aviv and abrogated by the Lebanese Government on March 5, 1984.

At dawn last Wednesday they surrounded Ain el Hilwe, a large Palestinian refugee camp in a suburb of the southern Lebanese city of Sidon, and staged a massacre there. The defenceless camp was attacked by dozens of tanks, armoured cars and about 1,500 soldiers. The bulldozers were protected by artillery fire and helicopters. Beirut papers write that was Tel Aviv's largest ever "military operation" in Lebanon since the beginning of the Israeli aggression in June, 1982.

## Sounds of 20th-century music

There is no other more paramount objective now than building up world peace and removing the nuclear war threat, and musicians have an important role to play in achieving this lofty goal. Music is so art that needs no translation, and is capable of bridging people together, inspiring them to heroic deeds in the name of noble ideals, and elevating one's thoughts and feelings, stresses Konstantin Chernenko in his message of greetings to the participants and guests of the 2nd International Music Festival in Moscow.

Moscow's central concert halls are now echoing with the sounds of contemporary music by composers from all continents. What are its artistic standards and imagery, and how adequate is it to the festival motto, "Music for Humanism, Peace and Friendship Among Nations"? Some participants and guests of the festival are sharing their impressions.

Vladimir Shlapachov, General Secretary of the International Music Committee of UNESCO, is at the Moscow festival on an official basis, and we are very happy about it. Why? There are now a hundred such contests in the world, but none features so many works by composers from countries where musical culture is still in its infancy. The Moscow forum aims coincide with our organization's programme — to help musicians throughout the world. For another thing, UNESCO's reason for existence is to promote world peace through science, culture and education. In this, too, the festival and its motto are at one with our goals. Rite: Shlapachov, composer (USA).

I want to express my admiration for the marvellous performance of my music — "The West-ern Suite" for the orchestra, I believe that artists belong to the entire world and such a festival is a wonderful event and so opportunity to get together. I have no illusions to the effect that musicians can solve all world problems but at any rate I think they can make their contribution. The musical culture of the Soviet Union and that of America have much in common, and I am very glad to meet my music colleagues here. Hopefully such an exchange of meetings will be carried on to the benefit of the artistic pursuits of us all.

## MOSCOW SIGHTS

Pushkin Square is where Gorky St. is crossed by Bolshaya Kolonna (Bolshaya Circle).



1984-87



# THE WORLD

## 15 MXs MORE

Washington. The House of Representatives has voted for further appropriations for the programme of production and deployment of the MX missile system in addition to the 21 missiles already being financed by the Congress for 1984.

The vote was preceded by an intensive lobbying by the administration. The legislators were "processed" by President

Reagan personally who invited over 20 Congressmen "for a talk" to the White House. He used the false thesis of the MX missiles supposedly being necessary to guarantee peace and of them becoming a stimulus for returning the Soviet Union to the table of negotiations on strategic nuclear armaments. Nothing can be farther from the truth, since the very inclusion in the US arsenal of the new powerful first-strike system puts a serious obstacle in the way of negotiations. Similarly to the deployment of the new US missiles in Western Europe, Washington's initiation of the MX deployment torpedoes the entire process of control over the nuclear armaments.

## SOVIET INITIATIVE SUPPORTED

(Continued from page 1)

winning relations of peace. These measures, together with other initiatives, such as creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, are aimed at lessening the danger of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet document, addressed the GDR representative, provides a new positive impulse for the work of the conference.

Welcoming the submission of the USSR document for consideration

of the Stockholm forum, the head of the Romanian delegation Ambassador Constantin Ene voiced the conviction that the proposals that it sets out represent useful steps towards strengthening mutual confidence and security in the continent.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation L. Petrov said the Soviet proposals show ways and means of normalizing the international relations.

## CALL BY DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has submitted to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the draft "Declaration on human rights and the right of peoples to peace and disarmament", which had been earlier submitted by it to the 2nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament on June 24, 1982.

In its covering letter to the participants of the Conference the Federation general secretary stressed that the stockpiling of nuclear armaments increases the danger of a military conflict in Europe and did not facilitate progress at the disarmament talks. Taking account of the fact that any use of thermonuclear weapons is a crime against humanity and a military crime, the letter notes, the Federation urges states possessing such weapons to renounce their first use.



Return does have a ring...

Drawing by Ye. Ivanov

## MEXICO DISAGREES WITH WASHINGTON

Washington. Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has urged checking the arms race, lessening world tensions and refusal to use force in international relations. Addressing a joint session of US Congress during his current visit to the USA, he stressed that the world public demands that a firm political will be shown in achieve disarmament and reduce and eliminate nuclear armaments.

He gave clearly to understand that Mexico denounces the Washington administration's policy of favouring regional conflicts and armed interference in the affairs of independent states. Regional conflicts may cause a global confrontation. They should be settled solely by dialogue and talks, he emphasized.

On the situation in Central America, he stressed that the

"Condores group", which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, rejects any military plans jeopardizing security and development of the region. Common sense and mutual understanding should prevail over the illusion at the effectiveness of the use of force. We are convinced, he said, that the crisis in the region has resulted from economic and political backwardness and social injustice and is outside the bounds of West-East confrontation. Observers have linked this remark to announce a direct criticism of the anti-communist demagoguery and slander about the "plots of Moscow, Havana and Managua" used by the White House to "explain" the upsurge in the liberation struggle of Central American peoples.

## Italy: repression will not deter peace advocates

Rome. The arbitrary arrest by Italian police, who rampaged through the national "peace camp" in Palermo, Sicily, is a glaring violation of constitutional rights, freedoms, was stressed at a press conference attended by members of several political parties, the progressive coalition "Democratic Majority", and drive for peace and disarmament committed to the cause.

The events at Comiso, Italy, and NATO are going to deploy new American clear first-strike missiles, that the authorities are deeply worried by the anti-war movement in Italy.

Still, the peace supporters resolved to carry on their fight. The press conference participants announced that June 2nd proclamation of the Day, will see nationwide demonstrations of protest against the deployment in South American "crisis zone" repression against the "peace camps", notes a statement of the national coordination committee of the drive for peace aimed at definite political action of which is calling for anti-war campaign.

## Serious concern

Berlin. The Women's International Democratic Federation deplores the fact that the new Government has given a positive answer to the non-aggression pact as well for talks to solve bilateral problems, says a statement of the federation.

The Federation is worried by reports that US troops have intensively seized some sections of Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese border area. The Federation is deeply concerned about the escalation of the Vietnam conflict and the threat to the peace in South-East Asia.

## Oliver Tambo on further struggle against apartheid regime in South Africa

Stockholm. The African National Congress (ANC) has announced that it will continue to struggle to eliminate the apartheid regime in South Africa. The ANC President Oliver Tambo stressed that the struggle against apartheid is a long and arduous one, and that the ANC will continue to fight for the liberation of South Africa.

In charging the USSR with applying its own standards to Soviet policies as well as trying to cheat the world public, Soviet officials will miss the Los Angeles Games through the fault of the reactionary circles in the USA. Lack of security, growing anti-Sovietism and the rising obstacles for Soviet athletes are the real reasons for the Soviet decision.

# THE WORLD

The interest in learning Russian grows ever wider in India. It is now being studied in over 50 establishments of higher learning and in many colleges. It is also successfully taught to some secondary schools. Highly-qualified Soviet teachers help the Indians in learning Russian. In the photo: Indian and Soviet professors discuss holding summer exams at the Russian chair of Ganante University.

## Kampuchea rejects fabrications

Phnom Penh. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK has resolutely refuted the on-Kampuchean fabrications spread by certain participants of the recent ASEAN conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The claims about armed forces of the PRK and Vietnamese volunteers attacking the territory of Thailand are groundless, says the declaration of the ministry. The fabrications are aimed at concealing an active part in the activity which is hostile to Kampuchea and to other countries of Indochina, of shifting over to them the responsibility for the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea honours the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. However, it is going to continue giving resolute rebuff to actions that violate peaceful life and security of its citizens. The PRK once again expresses its readiness to take part in negotiations aimed at securing peace and stability in South-East Asia, at providing for security on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The problems that exist in the region can only be resolved through a constructive dialogue, states the declaration.

## INDIRA GANDHI ON PUNJAB

Delhi. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reiterated that the Indian Government is determined to do away with the subversive activities of the extremists who use support from abroad in an attempt to aggravate the situation in the state of Punjab which is a strategically important one. She pointed out to leaders of the opposition bloc National Democratic Alliance that the government had taken all necessary steps to stop the terrorist and religious communal riots in Punjab. At the same time, stressed I. Gandhi, steps are being taken to settle the existing problems through negotiations with the leaders of the local political party of Akali dal. To ensure speediest restoration of normal situation in the state, a Secretary of special office of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been sent to Punjab.

## Pinochet sheltering nazi criminal

Madrid. The Chilean dictatorship regime refuses to extradite a criminal, Walter Raul, responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. After the rout of Hitler's Germany, Raul, like many other nazis, escaped to South America.

"changed hands" and is now sharing his experience with the Pinochet special services. Press reports have exposed his atrocities during interrogations and torture of Chilean prisoners. The military-judicial regime announced in its time that Raul would not be sent out of the country, alleging that he was now a peaceful citizen and there was thus no need to punish him for his previous misdeeds. According to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Jaime del Val, Alende confirmed this decision recently. The years passed since have exonerated Raul's blame, he cynically claimed.



## PATRIOTS ROUTING UNITA GANGS

Luanda. ANGOP-TASS. In the past few weeks the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (PAPLA) held several big operations to clear the country of the UNITA counter-revolutionary gangs acting on orders from their imperialist masters and their chief

bulwark in the south of Africa — the racist regime in South Africa. The main areas of operations, according to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, were the provinces of Namibe, Cuando-Cubango, Bie and Huambo. Scores of enemy troops were killed or wounded.

## Science and technology

### THE OLDEST MUSIC KNOWN TO MAN

Among discoveries of antiquity is a very old recording of music. Archaeologist Niwu Louynglei from Lanzhou in the north of China managed to decipher the recording of a melody on a wooden plank which was found during archaeological excavations of 1920 in one of the Dinn Wang graves in the vicinity of the Great Silk Route. As it turned out, the mysterious plank which lay for 60 years in the archives proved to be the score for a "piece" resembling the lute — an old Chinese musical instrument widespread from the beginning of the epoch of the Eastern Han dynasty (25-220 years A.D.). This musical recording is about 18 centuries old and is probably the oldest in the world.

### METAL EXTRACTED BY BACTERIA

Indian scientists have selected microorganisms which can be used to remove harmful compounds of heavy metals from river water. The discovered bacteria absorb 80 per cent of heavy metals contained in water, such as cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, and can be used for purifying liquid production sewage. The researchers have also discovered a fungus which can help remove chrome from the tanning production liquid waste in the leather industry. The liquid containing one per cent volume of these fungi, they added to good health. But is it good to laugh till your sides split? Spanish scientists have been studying this problem for several years. In a recently published report they say that this sort of roaring laughter "shakes up" the entire organism. Apparently the biological metabolism acquires a new rhythm, the physical condition improves, the chest muscles have a chance to strengthen, and the heart gets exercised. Hearty laughter, especially if it is regular, makes a man cheerful and vigorous.

### LAUGH TILL TEARS ROLL DOWN YOUR CHEEKS

It is well known that laughter adds to good health. But is it good to laugh till your sides split? Spanish scientists have been studying this problem for several years. In a recently published report they say that this sort of roaring laughter "shakes up" the entire organism. Apparently the biological metabolism acquires a new rhythm, the physical condition improves, the chest muscles have a chance to strengthen, and the heart gets exercised. Hearty laughter, especially if it is regular, makes a man cheerful and vigorous.

## OF INTEREST

### Women's lib in church

The fight for equality between men and women in some places in the West has spilled over into religious matters. Today, another interesting aspect has been added to the controversy over whether women can be priests in the Catholic Church. In New York, worshippers were angered by the bronze figure of Jesus Christ made as a woman standing behind the altar. It is hardly surprising that the sculptor is another woman.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### NEW ORBITS OF MILITARISM

In enlisting preparation for development and production of a space anti-missile system, the Reagan administration attentively has monitored the American anti-Soviet slender, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The aim is to make the American public a key theme and plans. With the same goal in mind the White House is singing praises of the system itself, calling it "humane" and allegedly designed to lessen the threat of war.

All this is done to camouflage the real intentions of Reagan and his "team", who, instead of focusing on ending the "cold" arms race are trying to supplement it already with a "space" race. Indeed, in declaring his plans for militarizing space, Reagan by no means calls for a simultaneous reduction in American offensive weapons. In other words, the USA not only retains and continues to develop its nuclear attack potential but also wants to shield it by a reliable "space" defence, the paper emphasises. Supremacy attempt is being made whereby the Pentagon generals get a solid illusion of invulnerability and, consequently, impunity.

### DISTORTED REALITY

While giving support to the counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries and aggressive actions against the government and the people of Nicaragua and against the liberation struggle in El Salvador, Washington simultaneously is doing all it can to block a political settlement in the region, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out. In doing so, White House unequivocally expresses the desire to legitimise military lawlessness under the pretext of the struggle with international terrorism. The directive No. 138 elaborated by the National Security Council reflects the desire of the US administration not only to unite the own hands but gangster actions like the attack on Grenada but is making international terrorism an element of its national policy.

Reagan and his retinue see the liberation movement in Central American countries through the prism of the East-West conflict, regarding it as the plays of Moscow and Havana. This is a crude distortion of reality, the paper emphasises. The peoples of Central America have risen up in arms to free their life conditions — hunger, poverty and lawlessness. Not for nothing American Senator Gary Hart, criticising Washington's desire to solve the Central American problems by force of arms, said: In actual fact we ought to tackle the greatest menace in the region — poverty, but we would not do that.

### HOW POUND STERLING IS SPENT

Commenting on Britain's White Paper on defence, PRAVDA writes: That country's military spending, having doubled over the years of the Tory rule, is growing further to reach 17,033,000,000 pounds sterling in the 1984-85 fiscal year. This means Great Britain will go on fueling the fire of war preparation with more money than any other West European country, both absolutely and per capita. A considerable share of this huge budget will go to build up and modernize the nuclear arsenal. In the first place the Trident nuclear missile system which will cost the British taxpayer almost 9,000,000,000 pounds sterling.

In the present-day Britain there are many social and economic problems that should be solved immediately. But the Tories prefer, evidently, creating unemployment to rehabilitating the industry. They prefer fleeing at war psychosis rather than contributing towards peace and cooperation among peoples.

### SOUTHERN LEBANON: UNDER OCCUPIER'S HEEL

IZVESTIA writes that the Israeli military, keen to preserve this country in the state of ferment, is doing all they can to tell efforts to bring about national reconciliation by cannily inciting fresh intercommunal violence. Southern Lebanon, which is under Tel Aviv's occupation, is the venue for a Zionist project for virtually annexing the territory of the neighbouring state code-named "Northern Shore". In fact Israel has eliminated the former border line between itself and Lebanon. It has ordered, renaming of settlements and erection of a puppet administration known as "local committees" from among south Lebanese separatists. Like on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Israelis seize and confiscate the lands of Lebanese farmers, forcing local people to flee to the north of the country from the terror. The occupied Lebanese areas are being turned into a military beachhead for expanding Israeli aggression, with Syria being the prime target of it, the paper notes.

All these Tel Aviv's criminal actions are, as always, given off kind of help by the US administration, which is growing with each new round in the escalating Middle East crisis.

### New cookery book

A new cookery book entitled "What to treat guests to so that they never come again", recently put on sale in Italy, is in great demand.

### Sun sets records

British rain and fog brought to life many proverbs and sayings. Cloudy skies over Britain became a usual sight for everybody. It could be for that reason that Londoners make slight account of sunny days granted by Nature to the British capital. Last April London skies

were bright and clear for 207.7 hours thus breaking the good weather record set 86 years ago.

### For left-handed persons

To make life easier for millions of people who were born left-handed, an enterprising businessman from Munich (Federal Republic of Germany) opened for them a special shop. Among the goods on sale are corkscrews and penknives which may be turned in the opposite direction, scissors and knives with handles for the left hand and many other household articles.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## OLYMPIC PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE OBSERVED

The Soviet National Olympic Committee has confirmed that the decision that the USSR is not going to attend the 23th Summer Olympics in Los Angeles is final. The Committee made the difficult decision not to send its team to Los Angeles only after it became evident that the American authorities were not going to comply with the wishes of the IOC and the Los Angeles Organizing Olympic Committee, who recognized the fairness of Soviet complaints against the host country.

The US State Department rejected as groundless the Soviet demand for ensuring security for the Games participants and ending anti-Soviet actions by all manner of extremist groups. Could the USSR send its team to Los Angeles given all that? Surely not. The USSR does not want to risk the lives of Soviet athletes and shut its eyes to anti-Olympic actions by American authorities. The Soviet Olympic Committee had

ample reason for taking such a stand.

Remotely in the USA now are at least a hundred potentially terrorist organisations preparing physical violence against Soviet sportsmen, their harassment and abduction during the Games. Strava around Los Angeles were hundreds of secret apartments which were to serve as a base of provocations against Soviet citizens. The "Ben the Soviets" coalition prepared hundreds of thousands of leaflets and badges reading "Kill a Russian".

As is known, Washington openly conspired with the authors of these slogans. The US State Department claimed that American authorities could not control extremists as they operate in "free country". Yes, they can't but they can control but guide operations by the state. US security services planted members of terrorist extremist organisations within the Olympic Organizing

Committee. They worked out plans for abducting Soviet people and persecuting them to stay in America by using special preparations, including psychiatric drugs destructive for the nervous system.

No wonder the White House and the extremists resented a similar vote to the Soviet decision. President Reagan said he "deplored" it — but what is he worrying about? That he was denied the opportunity to see through his plans to turn the Games into an element of his "crusade against the USSR"? That he was deterred from making the Olympics an act of his election show? Clearly, if Washington really desired a solution of normal conditions for the Games it would be able to keep the "Ben the Soviets" coalition and similar groups in check.

Interestingly, the leaders of this coalition also said they "deplored" the Soviet decision, and at least they do not hide their real motives behind talks

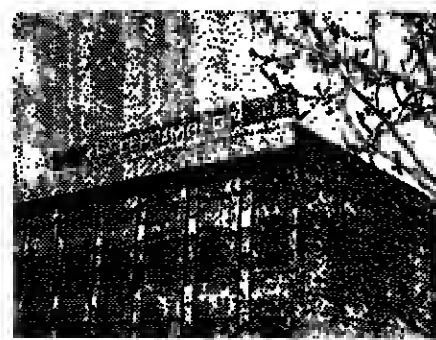
of "laity Olympic principles" after the fashion of the White House master. The extremists are obviously disinterested with the collapse of their terrorist plans and attempt to turn Games into a large anti-communist campaigning.

As we saw now, preparation for the 1984 Games was a planned subversive operation against the Olympic principles. Yet American leaders are charging Moscow with conducting subversion, insisting that the Russians are taking revenge on America's boycott of the 1980 Olympics. No, Soviet athletes sincerely desired to attend the Los Angeles Games and were training hard for it, and the USSR paid millions of dollars for TV coverage of the Games. Our denying away from the Games is no revenge nor is it a boycott. Unlike the USA the Soviet Union, in taking its decision, is threatening "sanctions" to no one, does not incite anyone to stage a boycott, and Soviet leaders will see through their commitments to the Games organizers.

In charging the USSR with applying its own standards to Soviet policies as well as trying to cheat the world public, Soviet officials will miss the Los Angeles Games through the fault of the reactionary circles in the USA. Lack of security, growing anti-Sovietism and the rising obstacles for Soviet athletes are the real reasons for the Soviet decision.



# Hammer and Sickle Plant: production and social development programmes



The plant's new building.



Best workers. • Disease prevention centre (right).

The Moscow Seryi Molot (Hammer and Sickle) Plant is one of the advanced enterprises in this country's industry.

The name of this plant, Konstantin Chernenko recently told a workers' meeting, unites the historic Soviet symbols — the hammer and sickle. The plant went down to the sands of so-

cialist industrialization as one of the first producers of quality metal. This is where the first Soviet stainless steel was made.

The plant is now the process of continuous reequipping. A vivid idea of the contemporary level of steel making is provided by the new rolling-mill shop, more than 500 m in length. The shop is equipped with electrically-controlled automata, is well lighted and powerful ventila-

tion installations change the air many times over.

The plant has commissioned over 42 continuous production lines. 1,200 workers have been released from arduous operations, and have been given jobs in mechanized and automated bays. The labour productivity has gone up by 22 per cent over the entire plant.

As reequipping goes on, new facilities for workers have been installed, such as resting rooms and wardrobes, canteens, a preventive treatment hospital, apprentice shops, a summer Young Pioneer camp. All the workers' children can go to creches and kindergartens. This is most important since one-third of the work force are young people.

Every year Hammer and Sickle Plant builds 230-250 apartments from its own resources, the housing facilities numbering now over 100 buildings. There are whole streets in Moscow where the plant's workers live.

Thus, alongside with production modernization an extensive social programme is being put into life.



## Round the Soviet Union

• DAYS OF NORTHERN PEOPLE'S LITERATURE WERE HELD IN TRANS-POLAR YAR. Many writers, for some of whom Yakutia is home, have about recent socio-cultural formations experienced by the Arctic coastal regions of the USSR. Electricity, radio and telephone services are available to all settlements there, and there are clubs and hospitals as well. Many homes have TV sets. Small planes and power snowmobiles form the main mode of transportation there.

• A NEW STAGE HAS BEGUN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BALTIC SEA RESOURCES AS OILMEN FROM KALININGRAD DRILL THE FIRST PROSPECTING WELL ON THE COASTAL SHELF. The well's projected depth is nearly 3.5 km.

• THE REMAINS OF A 14th-century settlement have been found under water in the south of the bay where the Dniester discharges into the Black Sea. It apparently sank in the Black Sea water level rose 55 cm. The site has been identified as a settlement mentioned in the 15th-century chronicles of the city of Pskov. The first historians who lived in the 15th century A.D.

• MOUNTAIN PEOPLE ARE SOME TEN TO 15 YEARS SLOWER THAN PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE PLAINS IN KIRGHIZIA. EXPERTS, FOLLOWING MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN VILLAGES IN THE TIEN SHAN, have found that mountain people have a slower metabolism, but their muscles are stronger and they are more alert and less prone to alcoholism.

## Places to visit

### IRONWORK



A matchbox can hold... but a dozen of tiny horses. You can see the design on the thin metal plate. It is hard to believe that this key-holder was made out of cast iron by people at the old Ural town of Kasil.

When one goes to the exposition of their work which opened at the all-Russia Museum of Applied Art and Folkcraft, one can easily see that the technology of metalwork is still a masterpiece. The Ural cast-iron horse that is an object of pride of the Ural people is a relic of the past. In 1800 the masters of Kasil caused general admiration at the World Fair in Paris winning the Grand Prix, Parisians

quoting since early morning to get a souvenir of the key-holder. Beautiful jewelry-boxes and chandeliers, little figures of book characters and kitchenware — all these are now made at the Kasil plant. What if we want to gather together all the articles that have been made at Kasil? We would have to take down facework fences of some parks and boulevards, dismantle many bridges across the Moskva River and several metro stations decorated with ironwork.



The museum's address: 3 Datsinskaya Street, Sadovoye Kolcho.

Open Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday from 12.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Friday.

## Science and technology

### MYSTERIES OF THE ICE CONTINENT

Vladivostok gave a rousing welcome to the participants of the 29th Soviet Antarctic expedition arrived here aboard M/S "Belkal".

Behind us is tense and responsible work on the ice cap of the planet, said expedition head A. Budrovsky. The present season was unusually complex for all members of the expedition. For example, we not only registered but even felt the lowest temperature of the planet — 89.2°C. It was on July 21, 1983 in the area of the station Vostok located 3,500 m above sea level. The expedition of the command station Drzhzhnev made a deep ice mass probing and obtained new interesting geological results.

The season has only just ended but the scientists already are planning a programme of research work for the 30th, jubilee Soviet Antarctic expedition.

### LIZARD WITH A SURPRISE

No zoological museum in the world of a naturalistic tolerance-book gives information about the animals discovered in the mountains of central Tien Shan by Valisly Yermachenko, staff member of the Institute of Biology, the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

He saw this small silvery lizard with blue eyes under the stone which he turned over on the deserted plateau in the middle reaches of the Naryn River. He immediately understood that the encounter with

## VIEWPOINT

### USSR Food Programme: tangible results

Lev VOSKRESENSKY,  
economic observer

Two years have passed since the adoption of the Food Programme of the USSR for the 1980s. An objective analyst who is acquainted with the facts is entitled to making the following conclusion: quite a lot has been done during a short period of time.

Without technicalities the end result is as follows: the national food basket has improved both qualitatively and quantitatively.

With the USSR population having grown by 1 per cent, meat and milk centralized stocks have increased in 1983 by 5 per cent, that of vegetable oil, by 4 per cent; butter, by 10 per cent; vegetables, by 8 per cent, and fruits and citrus, by 18 per cent.

Moreover, with 3,400 kilocalories per capita a day the USSR is well ahead of the world average of 2,590, according to the International Food and Agriculture Organization. This is also better than the comparable figure for the industrialized West (3,320). But the share of most valuable foodstuffs (meat, milk, vegetables, fruits) in the daily diet of the Soviet people needs to be improved. The main purpose of the Food Programme consists in approaching the world level before the end of the 1980s. This is why we stress as important the noticeable increase in the consumption of these foodstuffs in 1983.

Data for the first quarter of 1984 show that the positive changes in stock-raising are of a steady nature. This is quite significant since January, February and March are the most difficult months for the farms. The growth purchase by the state of stock-raising products that has been revealed by the report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR has produced a positive effect upon the retail trade (7 per cent more livestock and poultry over the comparable figure in 1983, 8 per cent more milk, etc.).

Meanwhile, quite radical qualitative changes are taking place in the Soviet agriculture. In the first place, we should stress the active introduction of economic incentives. This becomes particularly evident in the operation of teams and groups that work according to collective contracts (when land and machinery are entrusted to small teams who are paid incentive wages).

Such teams and groups generally achieve 25 to 30 per cent more produce than the teams enjoying other incentive schemes. The Food Programme has given the green light to the collective contract by March, 1983 the number of collective contracts teams and groups has reached 10 per cent in plant, growing. The number of such teams and groups has doubled over the past year. They now operate one-fifth of the collective and state farm ploughland. The collective contract is being introduced also in stock-raising.

The following can be stated on the whole after the adoption of the Food Programme: we should speak about stage-by-stage changes in the Soviet agricultural policy in which creation of new social and organizational structures should be expected with a resulting considerable growth of efficiency on this country's agricultural complex.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE USSR ENERGY PROGRAMME: AIMS AND ESSENCE

Pyotr Neporozhny, the USSR Minister of Power Industry and Electrification, writes in *IZVESTIA* about the essence and the aims of the Energy Programme adopted in the USSR.

The pivot of this programme, he says, is the power industry. The production of electric energy on the basis of atomic and hydraulic stations may sharply reduce the consumption of organic fuels in the country, above all oil products and gas. This will radically improve the fuel and energy balance of the country in general.

The need for the Energy Programme was necessitated by the slow but steadily changing situation with the "bread of power engineering" — fuel sources, stressed the author. For example, not long ago Donbas practically provided with coal the entire European part of the USSR. Today, to keep the power stations of Donbas running we are compelled to bring coal from Kuzbas and Kemerovo, though it is costly. In Donbas we are compelled to develop ever thinner layers and extract coal from deeper horizons. Donbas coals are becoming increasingly costlier. As regards oil and gas, the situation in the country's western districts is the same.

We always needed 80 per cent of electric energy for consumers situated in the European USSR and in the Urals. This is where industry and big cities are concentrated and most population lives. This situation reminds us to this day the newly discovered rich sources of fuel move further to the East. Therefore, we needed to make a serious analysis of the situation and outline the priority trends in the development of power engineering, most profitable economically.

### MONUMENT TO HEROIC PEOPLE

The construction of a memorial complex, to mark the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 over Nazism, has started on the Poklonnyy Hill in Moscow. All Soviet people backed the initiative of Muscovites who suggested that the complex be built on the money earned in work collectives. This is how the bank account No. 70828 appeared. According to the newspaper *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA* nearly 50,500 thousand roubles have already been transferred to it. Donors, the first salary, the pension and personal savings or donated to the Monument fund.

After thorough calculations, photographing and film-

ing from helicopters the territory of the future Victory Park, to cover an area of 135 hectares, was spotted. Its main alley will be buried in verdure, rising by five sloping terraces—a symbol of five years of the war. Year years will also be marked by the granite-bronze panels along the alley. 1,418 fountain jets will ramble each day of the war. In the centre of a big round square there will be a banner soaring up like a torch — the heart of the composition "Triumphal people carrying the victorious Lenin's banner". The square ends with the building of the Museum of the Great Patriotic War with the Hall of Glory. It was decided to keep the Park of Victory, located over the Rastvor, in that hall. It has been tentatively calculated how many visitors are expected there, writes the paper. It is believed that this figure ranges between 800,000 during nationwide festivities as, for example, the Victory Day, and down to 13,000—on weekdays.

### DIAGNOSING ALLERGY

Allergy is one of the most widespread, most enigmatic diseases on earth. Millions of people suffering from this ailment often do not even suspect what causes it. So what is allergy? What does the medical science of today fight it with? An answer is provided in *TRUD* by Doctor of Medicine Alexander Palmer, in charge of the laboratory of allergic reactions of the Immunology Institute at the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

I should point out of the very beginning that in this country the occurrence of allergy is extensively studied in various climatic and geographical zones. Since the 1970s the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology has been assisting us in sending expeditions whose allergy experts examine the population in its natural environment. This kind of study allows to establish the relation between climatic, living and other conditions, on the one hand, and the occurrence and specific features of allergy, on the other.

It was revealed that generally more than two per cent of the population suffer from allergy. In the Mount Elbrus area this figure is almost twice as small while the high-altitude Patura knows no allergy at all. Bronchial asthma is most widespread, (particularly in the Balkans), and so is allergy to drugs.

Allergy is the organism's hypersensitivity to various substances which are called allergens. It is impossible to enumerate all the substances that provoke it. Most of them penetrate the organism from the environment,

Very often so through the respiratory organs: grass and tree pollen, mould spores and common dust—in the street, at factory or at home, or bits of animal hair. Detergents and paints can also act as allergens. Sometimes allergens penetrate through skin—when an insect is applied containing antibiotics, or when we eat certain foods or even soups. Allergens can go into the organism through the stomach: swallowed drugs, food. Things that are useful for most people (meat, fish, strawberries, tomatoes, oranges, eggs, milk, etc.) can turn out to be pure poison for others.

The physician's main task consists in giving the correct diagnosis. The most common method of finding the allergen consists in trying certain drugs on the patient. The aim is to use immunological reactions in order to find in the patient's blood special allergic antibodies which react to the particular allergen.

The main treatment of allergy includes knowing the allergens and preventive measures: periodic health-building courses "bringing down the sensitivity", and non-prescription of allergenic drugs and banning certain food from the diet.

### A BOOK OR THE TV SET?

They read a lot in this country. This has been confirmed once again by the annual studies conducted by a group of sociologists of the Lenin State Library of the USSR, writes *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

Reports and articles by scholars are filled with beautiful figures—over 90 per cent of the rural and urban population read newspapers daily, about 80 per cent read books, personal individual workers' libraries hold as much as 120 volumes.

A research carried out in Mognilovsk shows that on the average every citizen reads 3 books a month, 65 per cent of the polled borrow books from libraries. Is this much or little? It depends on what we compare it with. Here are some Gallup Polling data: half of the Americans never take a book into their hands; of all, while French sociologists say 75 per cent of the French workers read 10 literature books a year. The practice of TV watching is much faster in our country (only 8 per cent of the polled agree to devote free time to television).

True, television also shapes readers' interests, for many more after modern authors' accounts for majority of television literature production. Books, one also, the once most widely read, are

## Care for miners' working and living conditions

Over a million Soviet miners will be holidaying to the best resorts on the Black and the Baltic seas and in the Caucasus, rich in mineral spas, using their trade vouchers. Last year alone nearly one to three miners received such vouchers from the

coal-mining industry trade union. Over 20 per cent of the vouchers are free, with sizable rebates for the rest. To illustrate, a voucher costing 160 roubles costs an average 22 roubles for the miners.

The industry trade union also aside vast funds for improving miners' working conditions. Since the start of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) nearly 60,000 miners have had their working conditions improved.

Significantly, arduous manual mining operations are gradually disappearing. For instance, manual shaft lining gave way in all Soviet mines to high-powered hydraulic machines, which offer reliable protection to the miners. Their introduction released over 10,000 miners last year alone, who were offered more secure jobs in their line with no loss in payment.

### ESTONIA: PLANTING MORE FORESTS THAN CUTTING DOWN

Spring forest planting has begun in Estonia. This Baltic republic adheres to the principle according to which forest planting should exceed twofold the areas that are cut down.

Now forests occupy in Estonia 40 per cent of its territory, which is near to the optimum figure so the foresters are working to increase the forest area. One-third is represented by young woods, planted over the past forty years.

Actually all land free from urban development or agricultural use is being planted with

trees. The local production of microfilm has been revitalized. The development of forestry has allowed the republic to give up completely briquetted timber from elsewhere. The new technology provides for a maximum use of low-quality timber and wastes for the production of furniture, paper and building materials.

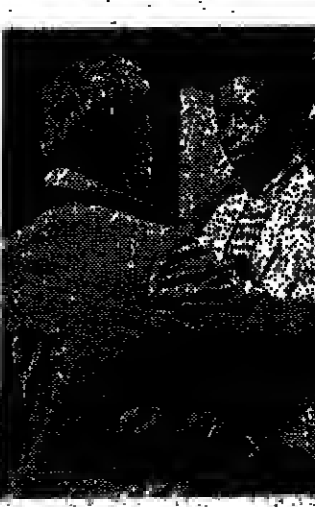
The products of the Estonian wood-working industry are much in demand nationally and exported to many countries, including such "timber powers" as Finland, east Sweden.

### RECENT ADDITIONS TO PETRODVORETS

An entire museum could be formed from the recent additions to the collection of works of art at Petrodvorets, an 18th-century palace, built by Peter the Great as his summer residence, 29 km west of Leningrad. The new items are not displayed in an exhibition, but are added to the collection. They include paintings, bronzes, old china, bric-a-brac made from

### ART TREASURES

glass, bronze and enamel, as well as household items — many of which have been donated to the museum by collectors from Leningrad. Of special interest is a collection of drawings by outstanding artists of the 17th-early 20th centuries, which was presented to the Petrodvorets Museum by R. T. Mefeyev, so old-age painter.



Students from various countries study at the Luchinsky Institute of Dramatic Art. In the photo first-year student Abdou M'Kegbe from Senegal producing A. Arbore's play "My Poor Man".

Photo by Georgi Shklyakov



